

The CLUB STABLE

TWELFTH STREET, BRANDON.

The above splendid building is now open as a Club Stable and Sale Stable. It is most convenient, centrally situated between Rosser and Princess streets, and is open to the public for the sale of horses, every kind of fine, New Buggy, and all kinds of horse-drawn machinery. It is also open for the sale of horses and all other things bought and sold on commission.

One of the SOUTHERN PLUM CREEK STAGS, recently brought through to the Turtle Mountain, and is now on hand. Freightage done to all parts of the country.

JAMESON & KIRCHHOFFER, Props.

FRANK A. TAMBLYN, Manager.

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ENGINEERING WORKS.

All kinds of Machinery promptly repaired.

BLACKSMITHING

In all its Branches.

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W. F. WILSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealer in Furniture,

CORNER ROSSER AVENUE & 6th STREET.

BEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE CITY.

You can give you anything in the Furniture line that you may require, from the plainest to the most elaborate.

Don't spend a Dollar in Furniture till you see our Stock, as we will give you better value than anyone in the trade, and a Large Stock to Select from.

COME AND SEE US.

Undertaking promptly attended to.

JOHN DICKINSON,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, etc.

CORNER NINTH STREET AND ROSSER AVENUE,

BRANDON, - - MANITOBA.

WM JOHNSTON,

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of

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"THE DUNDAS CORD BINDER."

THE BEST GRAIN HARVESTER IN THE WORLD.

It is perfect in all its parts. It has no equal for simplicity and durability. It is easily managed. It is of light draft. It is a perfectly balanced machine. It has the Only Perfect Reel Made. It is adjustable to any position. It is supported at both ends and never sags. It is so simple it can be moved with the eyes closed to any position.

The Dundas Cord Binder has removable gearing boxes to prevent wear. Adjustable swinging grain shield, a low down and easy elevator, front and rear binder trips, a complete raising and lowering device, a sure and easy tilt, a self adjustable elevator, easy to learn, easy to understand.

Farmers, do not fail to see the Dundas Cord Binder before giving your orders.

W. JOHNSTON, General Agent, Brandon, Man.

IMPERIAL BANK

CANADA.

Capital, - - - - - \$1,500,000.

SURPLUS, \$660,000.

Branches in Manitoba—Winnipeg and Brandon.

BANK OF MONTREAL,

ROSSER AVENUE.

Transacts a general banking business. Bills of exchange purchased. Money transferred to points in Canada by draft or telegraph. Collections payable at outside points receive prompt attention. Deposits received at current rates of interest.

Correspondents for Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Bank of Toronto, Dominion Bank, Bank of Hamilton, Quebec Bank, Standard Bank of Canada.

A. JUKES, Manager

DE FOWLER'S
EXTRACT-WILD
STRAWBERRY
CURES
CHOLERA
CHOLERA INFANTUM
ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Perfect Fits.

THE Subscriber, to better enable him to retain his well-earned reputation as a successful

Merchant Tailor

Is moving into his

NEW SHOP.

On ROSSER AVE.

Next to Dr. Fleming's Drug Store.

Where he has every facility for treating his Customers hand-omely. He has in a large supply of the best Materials the Eastern Markets afford for

SPRING & SUMMER WEAR,

Bought for Cash, and is giving his Patrons the benefits of his opportunities.

REMEMBER.

He makes nothing but the Best Fitting Suits, out of the Best Materials, at the lowest living profits.

L. STOCKTON,

Pioneer Tailor.

WHITEHEAD & WHITEHEAD'S STORE

BRANDON.

23 Crates H.H.D.'s Cases and Barrels of Fine China, White and Colored Granite Tea Sets, with a general stock of Delft Crockery and Glassware. Direct importation.

200 Pieces Fine Prints, extra value. 50 Pieces of Shirtings, Shirtings, Cottonades and Ducks, with an immense stock of General and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, and Clothing.

108 Half-Chest and Caddies of Fine Tea, carefully selected, fine flavor, bought low, and will be sold cheap.

600 Pounds Fresh Turnip Seed, Carrot, Mangold, Onion, Garden and Flower Seeds, of all kinds, fresh and good.

2630 Pairs Boots and Shoes, Finest Goods, Latest Styles, and Best Value the Market can produce.

400 Kegs Finest Syrup. 115 Boxes Raisins, and

22,000 pounds, or One Car Load of Sugars, all of which are direct importations and Good Value.

We especially invite Merchants, Hotel Keepers, and all others, see our stock and compare prices.

We are agents for the Portage Milling Company. A full stock of their Celebrated Flour always kept on hand.

WE SELL TOO CHEAP TO GIVE CREDIT.

COME AND SEE.

WHITEHEAD & WHITEHEAD,

H. CROSSLEY'S

Great CLEARANCE SALE.

The GREATEST BARGAINS ever offered in the City, in Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Lustres, Prints, Cottons, Ducks, Denims, and in fact everything in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Gents' Furnishings.

Ready-Made Clothing, Straw and Felt Hats, Shirts, Ties, &c., also selling at greatly Reduced Prices.

A Large Stock of Boots & Shoes,

Going very Cheap.

The whole must be sold to make room for Fall Goods, which I expect to arrive early.

H. CROSSLEY, 9th Street.

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LIVERY

FEED

AND SALE

STABLE.

ROSSER AVENUE,

BETWEEN 5th and 6th STS.,

BRANDON, MAN.

GOOD RIGS

Both single and double, and the best horses to be had at all hours, and at reasonable rates. Special arrangements for commercial travellers.

Parties having horses or cattle for sale would find it to their advantage to give us a call before going elsewhere.

We guarantee satisfaction to all patrons with their patronage.

DANIEL BROAD, Manager.

W. H. GREER, Prop.

NO SURRENDER.

WE STILL HOLD THE FORT

And in spite of the dull times we are selling more goods than ever. Our low prices and the quality of our goods is what does it.

WE HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED LARGE CONSIGNMENTS OF

Spring and Summer Goods

AND STILL THEY COME.

Full Lines of Silks, Satins, Velvets and Velveteens.

Full Lines of Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Buntings, Vailings, &c., in all the new shades.

RIBBONS, LACES, FRILLINGS.

Our Staple Department

IS VERY COMPLETE

200 Pieces of BEAUTIFUL PRINTS, in all the New Styles and Colors.

10 Bales of FACTORY COTTONS & TWILLED SHEETINGS & PILLOW COTTONS.

SHAM LOOMS, DUNDAS SHIRTINGS, HEAVY DUCKS and DENIMS, COTTON BAGS, &c., &c.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS CRETONNES, LACE CURTAINS, FINE BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY and ALL-WOOL CARPETS, HEMP CARPETS, COCOA MATTINGS and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

CORNICE POLES and ORNAMENTS, a Full Stock.

Boots and Shoes.

We feel satisfied we can boot all to their entire satisfaction that give us a call, as we have just received a large stock of Choice Goods, at low prices.

Groceries.

A Full Stock. Always FRESH. Always GOOD. Always CHEAP.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BARGAINS?

Then be sure and call at the

TORONTO STORE,

CORNER SEVENTH STREET AND ROSSER.

SOVEREEN & JOHNSTONE.

Orders by Telephone promptly attended to.

JUS RECIVED A

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Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1884.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The Grit press of the Dominion is in ecstasies of delight over the expressions of the committee of the Privy Council, on the boundary question, as if giving more territory to Ontario, than many people thought it was entitled to, is going to destroy Sir John Macdonald's prestige as a constitutional lawyer. For the sake, however, of posting those of our readers who may not remember the points in the dispute, we give a few of the leading features of the question. In the first place it may not be out of place to say Sir John never gave an opinion as to where the boundary should be located—it was never against the demand of Ontario for enlarged territory he contended, but simply that what it might secure should be secured in a constitutional way. In the debate on the question in 1880, Sir John is reported in Hansard as follows:

"They (the arbitrators) did not affect to set up the true boundary according to law, but they thought this would be a convenient and expedient boundary. They had no right to do so, they went beyond their commission in doing it. They did not find the true boundary, and not having found it, their Award is a piece of wasted paper; and the claim of the Dominion according to law remains unaffected in any way by that ineffective, ineffectual, and illegal award."

It will be seen from this that Sir John refused to abide by the finding of the arbitrators was not because of the extent of territory it included, but because it arriving at their conclusion, the arbitrators exceeded their duty; and that in satisfying it he would only be declaring it to be a finality what would not be one and which would only pave the way for further troubles in the future. As an evidence that he was right, and that Mr. Mowat in asking him to accept the Award we refer to the decision of the Privy Council as reported in our last issue. It was: Their Lordships held that the duty of the arbitrators was to find the exact boundary referred to in the Confederation Act, and not to mark out or suggest a new boundary. It had not been agreed in advance that the decision of the arbitrators should be binding, and in the face of the Imperial Act it could not be binding unless the boundary was the true and indisputable boundary. It was therefore, quite within the competence of either parties to object to the Award, and it, in case of objection fell through. The award is not a binding award.

This proves that Sir John and the Committee are a unit on the legality of the award, and upon the only constitutional point involved. There were differences of opinion as to where the boundary should commence, and there will be differences even after the question is closed in England, but by the decision all ground for dispute for all time will be finally disposed of. Sir John always contended this was the only way to end the dispute. Mr. Mowat on the other hand, contended, though there was no agreement in advance of the arbitration, to be accepted as a finality, it could be made one by the acceptance of both Governments, which, of course, is disproved by the ruling of the Committee. It, however, Sir John's advice had been taken in this submission to the Privy Council, the only Court that had jurisdiction in the matter, had been approved of by Mr. Mowat when first suggested by the Dominion Premier in 1879, all annoyance and trouble would be a thing of the past.

It may be that Ontario will secure more territory than Sir John was of the opinion it would, but this will be more the result of fortune than through the constitutional knowledge of its Premier.

Should Ontario succeed in enlarging its boundaries, every Grit print even in Manitoba, will go into convulsions, for it is of more importance to them that Manitoba should be robbed even of its most important resources than that the Grits in the Eastern Provinces should be checked in the slightest degree.

The Toronto Globe says "the Farmers' Union was not formed because the harvest of last year or the year before, but because the bounty of Providence was rendered

almost useless by misgovernment". It must be apparent to the average Manitoban, the Globe, if it expresses honest convictions, knows just as much about the origin of the Farmers' Union, as it does about the bounty of Providence, and what it knows about either is not weighting it down very heavily. The facts of the case are unprincipled grain buyers circulated the cry of "frozen wheat," to keep out competition and to keep down prices. The cry was quite effectual and many Manitoban farmers who, would otherwise, be law-abiding and peace-loving citizens, became furious, and were easily led by the word of politicians of the Grit party, and aspirants for notoriety. Many of those people were readily stuffed by the bosh of the bell weathers, and were induced to contribute to a fund, to carry on a warfare that Messrs. Flemming, Bailey & Co. persuaded them was going to secure whatever they desired. The money has been spent, and now they are settling down to business on a more sensible basis. Last winter we urged the Union through our columns, as our Editor did at their meetings, to give over their nonsense, and make arrangements to handle the produce of the country themselves, but this, was like throwing a red rag on the horns of a mad bull. They would "down" the Dominion Government or nothing. In their more sensible moments they have, however, concluded it is better when they cannot capture the whole buffalo, to be content with the tail. They have captured the latter and they are now making the best use of their catch. If the members of the Union only remain content with operating in their proper, legitimate sphere, and leave politics out of the question, they will command the respect and sympathy of all classes of the community. Every person in this country, barring a few speculative sharks, wants to see the farmers secure the best returns for their crops, and will help them to secure such an end; but our advice to them is one and all to keep clear of the men, who only want to use the organization as a stepping stone for their own financial and political preferment.

BANKING

Our banking business, too, must be something enormous, taking the age of the country and other circumstances into proper account. Last year our importations direct and indirect, of commercial wares amounted to over \$20,000, and netting a custom's revenue of \$1,771,000. As about one-half of this sum represents goods brought in direct by the wholesale houses of the country, many of which are, as to proprietary interests, altogether independent of all eastern firms, with the local business the handling of these goods must create, the business of the banks must be in the aggregate a very considerable sum. Altogether most of the most prominent banking institutions of the Dominion have branches at different points in the country, the Montreal having agencies at Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, and Regina; the Merchants, at Winnipeg, Brandon and Brandon; the Ontario, at Winnipeg, Port Arthur and Portage la Prairie; the Imperial, at Winnipeg, and Brandon; the Federal, at Winnipeg, and Brandon; and others at Winnipeg alone. Private concerns also do considerable in smaller places for the convenience of the local people. But without there is scarcely a longer accommodation for the country. During the "boom," well decayed now in its grave, happily for the country, many of the banks like private individuals, launched out recklessly, and gave indiscriminate credit, and the consequence has done much to cripple legitimate business ever since. The eastern managements of these institutions, are, in turn, governed by the result rather than by judgment that would readily be formed by actual residence, and are, therefore, dealing with less liberality than a practical knowledge of the true situation of affairs would readily suggest. As "the buried child dreads the fire," so the banking institutions are influenced more by the history of the past than by the necessities of the present and the certainties of the future. The necessities of the country call for the establishment of a purely Manitoban institution with branches at all the business points, that in no way subjected to eastern prejudices, could consider securities from a Manitoban and, therefore, a more reasonable point of view.

Much, then, as we term the banking business of the country in the past, with a full knowledge of the resources of the country carefully measured, there is much more for the immediate future to unfold; and we look forward to the time when all prejudices as to the Canadian Northwest, and ignorance

of its resources, will have withered before the light of daily experience, and pave the way for a changed order of things that will result in the general benefit of all interested parties.

WHY SHOULD FARMERS PAY RENT OR INTEREST?

There was an excuse up to a few years ago, for old country tenant farmers and tenants on improved farms in Ontario to continue paying the heavy rents they were paying annually to the "lords and masters" of the soil, as there was not sufficient known about the Canadian Northwest to establish for it a desirable history abroad. When the pioneer settlers of Ontario and the other Provinces of Canada wrote to their friends at home full descriptions of the hardships they had to endure, and the difficulties they had to encounter in clearing forests, and making the soil yield a return; and the further difficulties in the way of turning the proceeds of the forests and their earliest fields into cash, to meet current expenditures, and the still further hardships in getting to markets, grist mills, post offices, &c., &c., it was not to be wondered at that those friends thought several times before giving up their holdings to encounter the privations their relatives had undergone, and still were undergoing, to make a leap in the dark. It was quite natural they should pray for "patience to bear the ills they had rather than fly to those they knew not of."

The story of the pioneer settlers of the older Provinces, told at this day, is indeed an interesting recital; and when conveyed to the relatives in the old countries, who though living from hand to mouth with no brighter prospects for the future, was not calculated to inspire them with any great desire for a change, and the same may be said of the tenant on the improved farms in the older Provinces.

This western world, however, has commenced with a history of its own; and though to the pioneer without means, the immediate future is not promising, to those who have the wherewith to carry them selves and families a twelve month, the way is opened for peace and plenty in a few years after.

The pioneers of this country know nothing of cutting down the forests, and waiting until the roots of the stumps decay before they can put in grain of any description with any degree of satisfaction. They experience nothing of plowing among stones, and draining swamps before they get their land in a shape for cultivation—all they have to do, after they erect a suitable dwelling for their families, is put their plow into the green earth that invites it in belts of miles and miles in area, without a stone, stump or swamp to impede its rapid progress. Neither have these settlers at the present age of the country, to carry their grists of wheat on their backs or on sleighs through a bush with blazed trees alone to mark the way, forty to fifty miles to a mill, as mills and all the other conveniences of a progressive people in a progressive age are to be found in every settlement of any pretensions. Stores and post offices, schools, and churches are everywhere dotting the prairie over in easy access to every settler who wends his way hither from the overcrowded lands of his forefathers, and casts his lot with us. To the children of the parents who saw the other Provinces in their primitive state and shared in their early hardships, this is indeed a changed age, and this country presents a differently painted picture.

It has cost the pioneers of the other Provinces their lifetime to get their properties, barring their buildings, orchards and fences, into the same state that this country is met with in its primitive prairie garments. These are the simple facts, and as such we give them to the world. There is nothing the inductions-husbandman requires, in this country, but a twelve-month's patience and sufficient resources to bridge him over that brief period.

The great majority of tenant farmers in Great Britain and the other Provinces are laborious men, and yet many of them after ten years' labor are no better off than when they took up the business, and the cause of it is not far to seek. Many of them rent but for a short period, and time is wasted in going from property to property and money is lost in disposing of effects to enable the changes to be made. Farms rented in this way are again highly impoverished lands, as the object of every tenant is to get up most for his time regardless altogether of the necessities of the place for future crops. There is then with a succession of tenants the greater uncertainty of crops with the increased certainties of high rents and taxes. The out buildings, as a natural consequence, uncomfortable for horses and cattle, and leakages occur in this way to say nothing of sickness and perhaps deaths in families through uncomfortable residences. With the property his own, the settler endeavors to make all his surroundings the most suitable for the present and the future; but with his holding a lease of short duration as little is done as the tenant can possibly drag through with. The tenant says that

improvements are for somebody else's benefit, and are therefore made as sparingly as possible.

The man who rents in the old country, and the older Provinces is likely to remain a tenant as long as he lives, for since there grows annually no improvement in his lot, he is rarely able to make a first payment on an expensive, improved property, he, however, grows older, and continues to do so, wasting his time and accomplishing little for his waste of years. The sum of \$400 is a common rent for a farm in Ontario; and as, after putting in five years of the best of his life, the tenant has made no improvement in his condition, he has wasted a sufficient sum to locate him comfortably on a farm of 320 acres in this country of which he might have the title on record free of mortgages and all other encumbrances. It is a misfortune that up to the present so much misapprehension exists in the east as to the future prospects of this country and its present opportunities for affording comfortable homes for so many people of the east, who by remaining tenants are virtually life long slaves to the land owners. The mist, however, is clearing away, and the true state of things in this country is being better understood, and more generally appreciated by the classes of people so much required as settlers. In this little volume we have endeavored to put the facts in their true light without the least show of coloring, as we have no interest to serve, and a knowledge that the work will in a measure accomplish its purpose will be a fitting reward.

POSTAL FACILITIES.

From the evidences of the progress of this country, of which we have made mention in other pages, the intending emigrant can at once see the Canadian Northwest is no longer a wilderness, but the home of many settlers enjoying many of the advantages enjoyed in older countries, and building up interests that in a few years will leave them in most comfortable financial circumstances. Little is, therefore, left unsaid, that to a careful reader appears necessary, in order to form a proper idea of the rapid growth of this vast east country of North America. An outline, however, of the growth of postal facilities cannot to such fail to be of interest.

As we have said elsewhere it was not until the year 1870, that the territory was handed over to the Canadian Government, and it is from that year progress properly dates, in postal facilities as well as in agricultural and other lines of industry that are fast earning for the country an enviable reputation abroad.

Before the year 1853 but three mails were despatched annually to this country. One of these was brought from England in Hudson's Bay vessels employed in the fur trade—bringing out the necessary for the company and taking back furs as return cargo, the destination being York Factory, on the south-western shore of Hudson's Bay. The other two were despatched from Montreal via Lake Superior and the Ottawa River. It usually took about 40 anxious days to complete the trip to the Red River. Although interprovincial trade was not in that advanced state to call for the speedy despatch of the present period, the anxiety of the few settlers of Assiniboia, while waiting these long months for tidings from the outside world, may be readily imagined, especially by the settler of the Northwest of the present day, who expects his mail even in the most remote corner at least once a week. In the year referred to, 1853, a monthly mail was established between Fort Garry, the nearest American place to this country, and Winnipeg (then Fort Garry), which, it will be understood, relieved the anxiety of the settlers in an almost unmeasured degree.

The distribution of the mail matter from Fort Garry over the country, depended altogether upon the favors of the settlers one to another. This service was carried on unchanged for four years—until 1857—when the American Government opened an office at Pembina on the International boundary, near Emerson.

A mail route was then opened through the energy of the citizens of Fort Garry, with Pembina, making connections monthly, which with the Government's monthly service via the lakes, in the summer season, still further increased the convenience of the colonists. In a short time this latter service was increased to fortnightly, the stage fare for the round trip being \$6.25.

In 1862, the American Government increased their service with Pembina to weekly, and shortly after to tri-weekly, and not to be behind in enterprise, the residents of Fort Garry increased their connections to the same frequency, traveling often in the summer on horseback and by dog train in the winter, but, of course, a large conveyance was not required to carry the matter coming into the country that way. As the service was all volunteer work, it had to be made up by a local postal tax, and all the mail matter going out had to be stamped with American stamps, as if mailed at Pembina. The office at Fort Garry was kept in a small log house about twelve feet square, on

what is now called Post Office street, with Mr. A. G. Banastyne, post master. There were up to that time, three or four other sub-offices, one at Portage la Prairie, and the others also a distance out, which were served on the volunteer system, but not with much regularity.

As we have said the country passed into the hands of the Canadian Government in 1870, and in the following year it came under the Canadian postal laws. There were then twenty-one offices opened, including those already in existence, and served semi-monthly, weekly, &c., as was considered necessary. Closed bags were then made up at Windsor, Ontario, for Fort Garry, and a tri-weekly stage route opened from St. Cloud, Minnesota, then the nearest railway point to this country. It took seven days to complete the overland distance, 421 miles. As the American line, the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R. R., neared the Manitoba boundary, the staging became less, and the mail service more frequent and more regular, till on the 15th of January, 1875, the railway reached the boundary, and a daily line was opened with Winnipeg. In 1876 a mail once every three weeks was established with Edmonton, 900 miles west, and serving five intermediate offices. The late Hon. James McKay was paid \$10,000 annually for the service, and he made the trip in twenty-one days. In 1880 Mr. J. W. McLean took the contract, and was paid at the rate of \$21,250 for the work, the matter being many times heavier than a year or two before, and the number of offices to be served many times multiplied, but as the railway proceeded westward, his trip growing shorter, his payment gradually declined.

In 1882, there were 307 offices in operation in Manitoba and the Northwest, bringing in a revenue of \$44,978.

In 1875, the money order system was introduced, and the total amount issued and paid figured up to \$32,326, and which item increased to \$432,273 in 1882.

In the month of October, 1883, there were 261 offices in operation; and during the year ending June, 1883, the net revenue was \$132,794.79, with an expenditure of \$148,688.57. In this latter year there were nine money order offices in operation from which 29,630 orders were issued for a sum amounting to \$261,168.

In June of that year, also, there were 1,478 miles of mail route served by railways, employing nine mail clerks. In that year the net postal revenue of the Dominion was \$1,800,390, and the expenditure \$1,766,099 so that Manitoba contributed about the one-fourteenth part of the net revenue, and made but one-fifth of the expenditure as to the cost of service. Just as of the postal service of the country being a heavy bill of expense on the Dominion, it very rarely covers itself,—a showing that is not made by some of the other Provinces. At the time of writing July, 1884, the Report of the Postmaster General has not reached us, so we are without statistics for the last fiscal year; but as the list of offices opened has increased to upwards of 400, and as the country is in one steady march of progress, the postal progress has kept pace—under its efficient management—with the general growth of the country. We may then say by way of conclusion that at our writing, the entire length of mail service by trains is 3,000 miles, and that by rail, 1,325. The revenue for the past year was \$1,200,000 and the total cost of mail service \$1,000,000. \$17,000 was paid to post masters. What is remarked that with the exception of Ontario, none who serve in the Dominion Government derive an undue pecuniary excess of expenditure, the service of this country is more within a few thousands of covering cost, the western reader will understand that this country is one of the great that cannot be checked or impeded by anything that may be said by northern grumblers or interested parties.

THE SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

The system of survey of the lands in the Canadian Northwest is at once most simple and complete. In short it is so much so that in half an hour's study of the map any man with ordinary facilities, although an alien stranger to the country, can place his finger on the map, on any property he may desire.

In the first place we may mention the fact that the 4th parallel of north latitude, excepting through the lakes, is the dividing line between the American and Canadian territories, and the whole territory is cut into blocks as a checker board without any reference to rivers, or hills, from this. The meridian line passing north and south from a point seven miles west of Emerson is taken as the starting point, and all divisions are made with respect to these two lines. At every six miles east and west of this meridian, throughout the entire breadth of the country lines are run to north to separate "ranges" from the lakes; and at each six miles north from the 4th parallel on this meridian, a line to the west of Emerson, other parallel lines are run the same, and west dividing the entire face of the country into blocks of six miles square. There are slight differences in the measurement because of the convergence of the meridians northward on account of the convexity of the earth, but

These are corrected on base lines every 24 miles north from the 49th parallel on what are known as "correction lines," for all practical purposes, we may take it, the country is blocked into squares of six miles on each side. These blocks are called townships in statutory language, and are subdivided again into blocks of one mile square—known as "sections." There are, then, 36 sections in every township, and these sections are again subdivided into quarter sections, and commonly known as quarter sections, and commonly 160 acres, which may be taken as the amount of farms in the Canadian Northwest, the whole section containing 640 acres.

These townships are thus laid out into tiers of 24 miles each, each tier northward from the 49th parallel is called a "township," and the sections on the sides of all maps from the survey are, as we have said, surveys are made east and west from the principal meridian, and the range is numbered westward from that point also, commencing with the numeral "1." If, then, a man goes to the finger up the side of the map he commences townships from "1" up to the township boundary of the Province, and if he goes east along the boundary line from the principal meridian, east or west, he will find the numerals increasing until he reaches the township he is in search of. If he wants township 10, range 12, west, all he has to do is look the numerals on the side of the map until he comes to township 10, then take numeral 12 on the boundary until he comes to range 12, and where these lines, projected eastward and northward, meet is his objective point, or the township he is in search of. As we have said, these townships are again subdivided into miles square or sections, and these sections are uniformly numbered, the greatest advantage can have no difficulty in finding the exact locality sought. When the section is found, the north-east, the north-west, the south-east or the south-west quarter will be the point from the land hunter may be in search of, and he can, therefore, make no mistake in locating himself.

These ranges and townships are marked and designated by posts and mounds on the prairie, the land hunter can drive across the plains in any direction, and besides finding the exact point in search of, can always locate himself with respect to any other point in the country, the ocean can be seen on the wide ocean by the aid of the compass.

These posts and township and section our lines may be further utilized in determining distances between any two points on the face of the prairie, if it is borne in memory that the township is just six miles square, and the section one. To the immigrant from other countries these terms, of Northwest homesteads, may appear strange for a time, but with little attention he will readily master all the details of survey, and then readily conclude to have said at the outset, it is most simple and most complete.

For the better information of our readers, we have mentioned the further facts that the Hudson's Bay Company's lands are sections 8 and 26, and the school lands are sections 17 and 29 in every township.

As the Government has given the Canadian Pacific railway all the odd numbered sections, in four townships (24 miles) on each side of the main line, as payment for construction, these parts of the country unsettled, when the line was run, or virtually for its entire length, passed from a point thirty miles west of Winnipeg to the prairie, the unsettled with a little study can readily locate all the principal interests in the country from an unfolded map before him.

WHITE WATER.

Minutes of council in English at Mr. Gibson's, July 7.

Members: J. J. Gibson, the Rev. presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

NOTES.

Mr. J. J. Gibson, Pres. That the secretary, Messrs. J. J. Gibson and others, be authorized to again make application to the Government for appropriation, putting our case as strong as possible.

John on Walker—That the secretary, Messrs. J. J. Gibson and others, be authorized to again make application to the Government for appropriation, putting our case as strong as possible.

On Mr. Kellar, that the petition of W. A. King and others, for a grant of money for building a bridge on correction line, north of section 26, 4p. 5, r. 22, be granted the equal amount granted by Glenwood Municipality, carried.

Mr. Kellar, Robinson—That the petition of Joseph E. Marples and others, for the situation of a school district be referred back to the petitioner, for a change in the proposed district, the council would recommend the district to be 4 by 5 miles in range, carried.

Walker, McKellar—That the petition of Robert Sheppard and others for the formation of a school district be granted, and that the next meeting be held at Thomas Walker's, on Saturday, Aug. 2nd, at 10 a.m., carried.

Thomas, Madill—That the petition of Edward Hammond and others for the formation of a school district be granted, and that the next meeting be held at R. J. Wilson's on Saturday, Aug. 2, at 10 a.m., carried.

NOTES.

If you are selling broken, worn out, and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer," \$1. Druggists.

- 3 Single Horse Cultivator, iron
- 4 Single Horse Cultivator, wood
- 5 Horse Pitchfork and Tackle
- 6 Iron Beam Plow, steel mouldboard, wooden handles
- 7 Iron Plow
- 8 Cross Plow, wooden beam and handles
- 9 Breaking Plow, wooden beam and handles
- 10 Land Roller
- 11 Iron Harrow
- 12 Wooten Harrow
- 13 Potato Digger
- 14 Straw Cutter
- 15 Subsoil Plow
- 16 Sucky Horse Rake
- 17 Set Drawing Tools
- 18 Lawn Mower
- 19 Manure Fork
- 20 Straw or Hay Fork, wood
- 21 Farming Mill
- 22 Cheese Press
- 23 Churn
- 24 Cheese Vat
- 25 Bee Hive
- 26 Specimen Wire Fencing, 2 rods
- 27 Assortment Malleable Castings for Agricultural Purposes
- 28 Grain Drill
- 29 Horse Power Thresher and Separator
- 30 Broadcast Grain and Seed Sower
- 31 Mowing Machine
- 32 Reaping Machine
- 33 Combined Mower and Reaper
- 34 Self-Binding Reaper
- 35 Smit Machine
- 36 Field or Two Horse Cultivator, wood
- 37 Field or Two Horse Cultivator, iron
- 38 Two Farrow Plow
- 39 Cylinder Cultivator
- 40 Ditching Machine
- 41 Portable Grist Mill
- 42 Grain Crusher
- 43 Flax Pulling Machine
- 44 Two Horse Power, for general purposes
- 45 Drag Saw
- 46 Hay Baling Press
- 47 Extras
- 48 Platoon, open
- 49 " " top
- 50 Buggy, open
- 51 " " top
- 52 2 Horse Pleasure Carriage
- 53 Democrat Wagon
- 54 Lumner
- 55 Run Sleigh
- 56 Cutter
- 57 2 Horse Pleasure Sleigh
- 58 Best Case of Horse Shoes from the Hammer
- 59 Best Shed Horse

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

Class 23—Grain, Seeds, Etc.

1	Best 10 Bush. Red Fife Wheat and Diploma	10	4	1
2	Best Bushels, any other variety	4	2	1
3	Best Bushel Wheat, white Russian	4	2	1
4	Best Bushel Two Rowed Barley	3	2	1
5	Best Bushel Six-rowed Barley	3	2	1
6	Best Bushel Rye	3	2	1
7	Best Bushel Peas, large	3	2	1
8	Best Bushel Peas, small	3	2	1
9	Black Eyed Marrowfat Peas	3	2	1
10	Oats, white	3	2	1
11	Oats, black	3	2	1
12	Best Half Bushel White Beans, small	2	1	0
13	Best Half Bushel White Beans, large	2	1	0
14	Twelve Ears Corn, yellow	2	1	0
15	Twelve Ears Corn, white	2	1	0
16	One Hundred Pounds Spring Wheat Flour	4	2	1
17	One Hundred Pounds Oatmeal	4	2	1
18	Best Collection following Grain, named, Wheat, Oats, Peas and Barley, one bushel each and Diploma	3	2	1

1	One Bushel Timothy	3	2	1
2	One Bushel Clover Seed	3	2	1
3	One Bushel Flax Seed	3	2	1
4	One Bushel Buckwheat	3	2	1
5	Five Pounds Swede Turnip Seed	3	2	1
6	Five Pounds Greyhound Turnip Seeds	3	2	1
7	Five Pounds White Belgian Field Carrots	3	2	1
8	Five Pounds Long Red Mangolds	3	2	1
9	Five Pounds Yellow Globe Mangolds	3	2	1
10	Half Bushel Tares	3	2	1
11	Half Bushel Millet Seed	3	2	1
12	Half Bushel Hungarian Grass Seed	3	2	1
13	Two Pounds Pure Tobacco Leaf, home grown	3	2	1
14	Five Pounds Broom Corn	3	2	1
15	Five Pounds Hop, native	3	2	1
16	Six Stalks of Sorghum or Sugar Cane	3	2	1
17	Six Stalks of Sorghum (Helianthus) bearing flowers	3	2	1
18	Half Peck Sunflower Seed	3	2	1

All seeds and other products in the above class must be the growth of 1884, in accordance with rule, except clover and grass seed of 1888.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Class 25—Fruits and Preserves.

1	Twelve Winter Apples	4	2	1
2	Twelve Summer Apples	4	2	1
3	Twelve Crab Apples	3	2	1
4	One Gallon Plums	3	2	1
5	Best Assortment Native Fruits, Diploma	3	2	1
6	Best Twelve bunches Grapes	3	2	1
7	Best Case of W.H. Fruit Preserves	3	2	1
8	Best Case of Mixed Fruit Preserves	3	2	1
9	Best Case of Pickles	2	1	0
10	Best Collection of Jellies	2	1	0
11	Best Case of Dried Fruits	2	1	0
12	Best Quart of Gooseberries	2	1	0
13	Best Quart of Currants, red	2	1	0
14	Best Quart of Currants, white	2	1	0
15	Best Quart of Currants, black	2	1	0
16	Collection of Fruits	Diploma		
17	Best Case of Mushrooms	2	1	0
18	Best Case of Tomatoes	2	1	0
19	Best Case of Raspberries	2	1	0
20	Best Case of Wine	2	1	0
21	Ten Pounds Maple Sugar	2	1	0
22	Ten Pounds Maple Syrup	2	1	0

Class 26 Garden Vegetables.

1	Six Egg Fruit	1	75	
2	Six Carrots, red short horn	1	0	
3	Six Carrots, intermediate	1	0	
4	Twelve Red Onions	1	0	
5	Twelve Yellow Onions	1	0	
6	Twelve English Potato Onions	1	0	
7	Gill Top Onions	1	0	
8	Six Beets, long blood	1	0	
9	Six Beets, intermediate	1	0	
10	Six Parsnips	1	0	
11	Six Turnips for table use	1	0	
12	Six Early Sweet or Sugar Corn	1	0	
13	Twelve Red Tomatoes	1	0	
14	Twelve Yellow Tomatoes	1	0	
15	Twelve Cayenne Peppers	1	0	
16	Twelve Large Green Peppers	1	0	
17	Collection of Peppers	Diploma		
18	Doz. of Cucumbers	1	0	
19	Two Water Melons	1	0	
20	Two Musk Melons, green flesh	1	0	
21	Two Musk Melons, yellow flesh	1	0	
22	Two Citron Melons	1	0	
23	Two Summer Squash, for table use	1	0	
24	Two Winter Squash, for table use	1	0	
25	Six Heads Celery, red	1	0	
26	Six Heads Celery, white	1	0	
27	Two Heads Warrington Cabbage	1	0	
28	Two Heads Winter Cabbage, named	1	0	
29	Two Heads Red Cabbage, named	1	0	

\$25 to \$50 PER DAY!

Can easily be made using the OLD RELIABLE

VICTOR

Well Boring and Rock Drilling Machinery,

We mean it, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact. The WELL MERITED SUCCESS which has crowned our efforts during the past fifteen years, and with EXCELLENCE for our MOTTO, we are MONARCH OF ALL in every country in the world. Our Machinery is operated by either Man, Horse or Steam and works very rapidly. They range in size from

3 inch to 4½ Feet in Diameter,

and will bore and drill to ANY REQUIRED DEPTH. They will bore successfully and satisfactorily in all kinds of Earth, Soft sand and Limestone, Bituminous Stone Coal, Lard Pan Gravel, Lava, Pouders, Serpentine and Conglomerate Rock, and guaranteed to make the very best of Wells in Quick Sand. They are light running, simple in construction, easily operated, durable and acknowledged as the best and most practical machine extant. They are endorsed by some of the highest State Officials. They are also used extensively in

Prospecting for Coal, Gold, Silver, Coal Oil, and all kinds of Minerals.

And for sinking Artesian Wells and Coal Shafts, &c., they are unexcelled. We also furnish Engines, Rollers, Win mills, Hydraulic Rams, Horse Powers, Brick Machines, Eining Tools, Portable Pumps, Rock Drills and Machinery of all kinds.

GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD. ADDRESS,

Victor Well Augur and Machine Co.,

511, Pine Street,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, U. S. A.

State in what paper you saw this.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Merchants throughout the Country.

The time will soon come when the Farmers will be asking for Machine Oil.

McCall's LARDINE

Is conceded on all sides to be the BEST OIL going for Mowing and Threshing Machines. It does not gum, and wears fully as well as Castor or Sweet Oil, and is only about one half the price. Give our Traveller an order, or send for sample lot.

McCALL BROS. & CO., Toronto, Ont.

For Sale by JAMES A. SMART, Brandon

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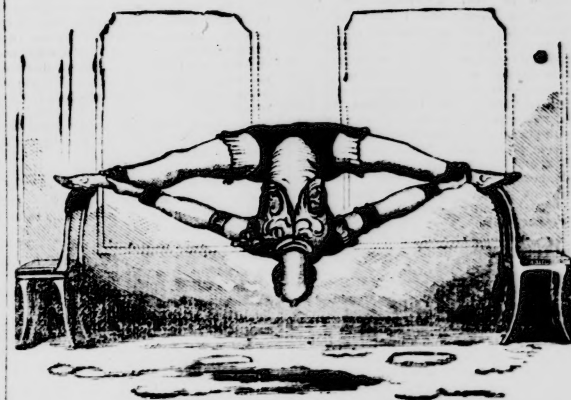
DAY ONLY,

FRIDAY, AUG. 1st

W. H. HARRIS'

NEW, ABSOLUTELY WORLD FAMOUS

NICKEL-PLATE SHOWS,



MENAGERIE OF TRAINED WILD ANIMALS

and Congressor Celebrated Equestrian Stars. A show of wonderful features and the greatest ever perfected or conceived, the top of the ladder of fame, overshadowing all competition, challenging all rivalry in equestrian and gymnastic, the only umbrella-eared elephant, with the largest ears of born brutes. The largest and most savage den of lions in captivity, entered and performed daily. The handsomest Royal Bengal Tigers, the only "Grave Robber," the smallest ponies, the largest horses, the only male and female Samson on this continent pulling against horses and Elephants.

M'LE DORA,

Wonderful Tattooed Foele Island Cannibal, only one ever seen in America. The best broke truck and ring horses and the

GREATEST CIRCUS PERFORMANCE

Ever witnessed. Read the bills and advertisements, not one-tenth can be told in this limited space.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY

Afternoon at 2, evening at 8; Doors open one hour earlier. Admission, popular prices.

A WIDOW'S GOOD LUCK.

How Jim Keene Was Enabled to Get Into the Bonanza.

The Discovery Which Tom Crittenden's Work - Weary Widow Made - A Clew to the Comstock Mystery.

[N. Y. Cor. Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.]

Innumerable stories are told of Jim Keene's rise in the world, and of those he helped to better fortunes, and I shall tell one of those as it was told to me at Saratoga two years ago. "Do you see that little woman with the India shawl who is just going to drive?" inquired an ex-senator from California of the writer, as we sat together on the great hotel piazza one afternoon. "She has had a wonderful experience. Would you like to hear how Jim Keene helped her to a fortune?" Relighting his cigar the forty-niner proceeded: "I remember very well in 1856, when Tom Crittenden came back from New York with a pretty little wife. He was a daring operator then, and for a while all he undertook succeeded. But times changed. Crittenden got on the wrong side of the market and could not get right. One day he came home ruined, and after a brief illness died, some said, of a broken heart. It was hard times for his wife. She had been gently reared, and was no more fitted to battle with poverty and the world than is a turtle dove. A few friends who had known her husband in his better days interested themselves in her, and their wives gave her enough work in the shape of plain sewing to keep the wolf hunger from the door.

"In 1854 Flood, O'Brien, Mackay and Fair organized the largest scheme of mining speculation ever known on the Pacific slope. The stock of Bonanza mines was then very low—about 25, I believe. One afternoon Mackay, who was the general superintendent of these mines (all a part of the great Comstock system), came in a hurry to San Francisco and went at once to Flood and O'Brien. He said that they had struck the most wonderful lot of 'bonanzas,' or pockets, full of almost pure gold that he in all his experience had ever seen. He proposed to the two gentlemen named and Fair that they should quickly get hold of all this stock that could be had before the news of this wonderful 'strike' was made public. This was on Thursday. By Saturday evening they had three-fifths of all the stock. Only two outsiders—Sharon and Bill Ralston—were allowed to come in, and he only reason the latter was told, they wanted the Bank of California to carry them through. Keene, shrewd and sharp, felt that something was in the air, but for the life of him he could not tell what it was. One afternoon a little woman in rusty black came into the office and, with a timid air, asked a clerk if she could see Mr. Keene.

"The young man addressed was very busy just then telling a story to another clerk of how he and several others had painted the town red the night before. He looked over her head and everywhere, and finally saw it was only a shabby-looking woman. He supposed it was some one who was begging, and impatiently answered that Mr. Keene was very busy then and could see no one. She waited a moment and modestly said: 'Will you take my name in to him?' Just then a tall, slender man came out of a back office with two or three others, and, hearing the conversation, said: 'I am Mr. Keene; did you wish to see me? Come into my office, madam.' She went with him. He offered her a chair with as much courtesy as if she had been the reigning belle of San Francisco and waited for her to speak. 'Mr. Keene,' she said, 'I am the widow of Tom Crittenden, of whom you once knew, and I have been used to hearing of mining operations all my married life. Yesterday I was at the house of a man who told me of the bonanza set—and heard a conversation which convinced me that a great operation is being engineered by Flood, O'Brien, Mackay and Fair. They say that they have made a wonderful discovery that will put up the Comstock certificates of stock 300 or 400 per cent.' She then opened a little box, and handing it to Keene, said: 'These diamond ear ornaments were my mother's present to me the day I was married. Throughout all my distress and poverty I have kept them. They are worth \$800. Will you take them as security and buy for me on margin all of this mining stock they are good for.'

"Keene saw it all in a second. Here was the clew he had so vainly tried to find. 'You have rendered me a most important service, Mrs. Crittenden,' said he. 'Keep your diamonds. I will buy you a line of shares in the mining stock you mention, and carry it for you. Whenever you want your profits come to me,' and he bowed her out. There was no time to lose, but by working diligently he had stock enough to make \$1,000,000 profit if the stock went above 200. Four days after the wonderful news became public. At first the brokers thought it was a job, but the experts they sent down to examine said that nothing like such a deposit had ever been known in mining history. The stock started. From 25 it jumped to 60 in one day, then to 100, 120, 150, 200, 250. The little woman watched the upward race with feelings that can only be imagined. She scarcely slept; she could not work. At 285 she sent Mr. Keene a note to sell whatever he had bought for her. She had no idea how much it was, but thought it might perhaps be 200 shares—maybe not more than 100. This would give her at least \$25,000 after all commissions were paid. That afternoon she went down to his office. The smart young clerk remembered her, and was more civil this time.

"He said Mr. Keene was out just then, but was momentarily expected. Would she take a seat and wait for him? She sat down in a sort of daze, hardly knowing what she did. How long she waited she had no idea to this day. Mr. Keene's voice awakened her faculties, and he was standing before her. 'I got your note, Mrs. Crittenden,' he was saying, 'and I sold your stock to-day. Come into my office. Mr. Quill, see how much money Mrs. Crittenden has with her, continued the great mining millionaire. In a moment the clerk replied: 'Mrs. Crittenden has \$750,000, less commissions, making her profits on 2,000 shares \$750,000.' 'Will you have a check for it now?' asked Keene. He heard a soft sigh. 'Get some water here quickly, she has fainted,' said he, lifting her up from the sofa on which she had been sitting. 'Well, my story is ended,' said the Californian. 'The lady you see today made good use of her money, she

was aided by Keene, who put it into good hands, and now there is no happier person anywhere than Tom Crittenden's widow. She has diamonds, horse, and pretty clothes. Some of them so pretty that when she comes into the parlor at the states the envious women wish she was dead.'

All He Had.

[Philadelphia Call.]
First Cabman—What did you charge that stranger for driving him round the corner to the hotel?
Second Cabman—I charged \$4.97.
"That is a queer figure. Why didn't you make it an even \$5?"
"Because \$4.97 was all he had."

A TROPICAL RAIN.

Showers Besides Which Ours in This Country Are Trifles.

First in Drops, Then in Sheets, and Then in One Vast Cataract—Watching a Storm-Cloud.

[New York Sun.]

The rainy season has set in in Havana, the yellow fever is sweeping down its victims, the Americans who have been wintering there went back weeks ago, and those few Cubans who have got the means are in New York or on their way to Europe. Never was rain more needed than when it began to fall there a few days ago. For months the hot sun had pierced an absolutely clear sky, and the last drop of moisture seemed to have dried out of the earth. Vegetation was burning up, the trees spread brown foliage to the hot winds, cattle and sheep were dying of thirst, and fortunes on the plantations hung in the balance between destruction by heat and salvation through rain. The first rain on the western end of the island fell in Matanzas on a Sunday night, just as all the ladies were giving the last touches to their lace mantillas preparatory to going out to the plaza to hear the military band and to see the gentlemen pass and repass, curling their mustaches and smoking their everlasting cigarettes. Just then down came the rain, first in drops, then in sheets, and then in one vast cataract. The strangers who were in the city had no chance to see the wonders of a tropical rain-storm because it was dark, but the opportunity came next day. The train in which the writer had a seat was midway between Matanzas and Havana. The sun was blazing down, the cattle were panting in the shade of bushes and buildings, and the breeze that played across the cane fields was an aggravation. The cars had pulled up at a station.

Flop, came something like a bucket of water; flop, sounded another fall of rain; flop, flop, splash, came more gigantic drops, and then the heavens opened and the rains descended and the flood came in a manner most startling to a New Yorker, who remembers the one or two fierce rains of each summer at home, and is bound to confess that the severest of them would not rank as a genuine drizzle beside this shower. Down came the rain in one vast sheet, not with a patter or the beating sound rain sometimes has, but with the roar and unbroken splash of a mill-dam's tumbling waters. It all came in five seconds. In that time the horses ran inward until the outer limit of vision formed a circle smaller than the bowling green. There were no intervening slanting lines of rain drops. There were layers instead. When the wind was still, one could see the water-falling in flat sheets. When the wind arose the strata of water in the air waved and trembled or broke and blended. Without interruption came the two accompanying sounds—the rush and roar in the air and the splashing on the ground. Enormous palm branches came tumbling down, two or three at a time, and, striking close to the cars, floated down the railroad cutting, for the ground could not begin to absorb the water as it fell, and so it rose and deepened above ground until the train stood in a lake, into which water from the higher level poured over the edges of the shallow road cutting.

"Ah! it's raining," said one passenger.
"Yes, but I'm afraid it won't be much of a shower," said the other.
"Did you ever see it rain as much before?" the writer inquired.

"This is quite an ordinary rain," said one of the passengers; "good enough if it keeps on, but I am afraid it won't."

"Up in Sancti Spiritus, where I belong," said another, where men are scarce and the land is covered with forests, I have seen it rain just like this, night and day, without cessation, for thirteen days. I believe it used to rain like that here before they cut all the trees down and dried up the streams."

The rain lasted just twenty minutes, and then the sunshine shot out from behind the clouds, gilding all the dripping foliage and turning into silver the water-covered surfaces of the earth. The train rased close to another shower in the next half hour, and the view from the car-windows gave an insight into the action which produced such a tremendous rainfall. A mass of dense, black clouds hung over the earth. Suddenly something like a streamer or banner of thin black cloud fell to the ground. It fell as straight as a plummet, but lightly. Then at another point the flat under surface of the big cloud began to tear. Little points protruded from it, then lengthened into long tentacles, then widened, ran together, formed another banner, and fell gracefully to the ground. The big cloud began to sink very slowly toward the earth and other points, and streamers became broad sheets and I fell from it until in three minutes the earth and the cloud had come together, and unquestionably the tons of water that had been suspended in the air were rushing down upon the ground. Trees, groves, and buildings that had been in plain sight were now hidden, and to all appearances the cloud had settled on the earth. Fearful shafts of lightning buried themselves in direct lines from the heart of the cloud down upon the ground, so rapidly and so spastically that the eyes could scarcely follow the flashes. On rolled the train, and as its wet sides were seen in Regla, across the bay from Havana, the people looked at them wonderingly. "Had it been really raining?" they inquired. The news seemed too good to be true. They had not seen a drop of rain in months. Now it will rain every afternoon for weeks to come.

Notice of Disolution.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership hitherto subsisting between us, the undersigned, as a Transfer Company in the City of Brandon, in the Province of Manitoba, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to John Bradley, in the City of Brandon aforesaid, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said John Bradley, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Brandon this 1st day of March, A. D. 1884.
JOHN BRADLEY.
JAMES STANLEY.
I HEREBY notify the public, while thanking them for their liberal support in the past, that the firm of the late Bradley & Stanley, having been dissolved will henceforth be carried on by me, as I solicit a continuance of the same, so liberally given to the late firm, of which I was a member.

JOHN BRADLEY.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Division.

TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after June 17, 1883, trains will move as follows:

Going West.	Going East.
7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 4:30 p.m.
20:30 a.m. Portage la Prairie	1:00 p.m.
1:30 p.m. Brandon	1:00 p.m.
9:00 p.m. Broadview	5:00 a.m.
2:22 a.m. Regina	11:05 p.m.
5:0 a.m. Moose Jaw	8:30 p.m.
2:00 p.m. Swift Current	12:30 p.m.
9:15 p.m. Maple Creek	5:35 a.m.
7:55 a.m. Arrive Medicine Hat	Leave 12:30 a.m.

Going South	Winnipeg	Going North
Leave	Arrive	Leave
7:55 a.m. 7:35 n.m.	6:35 a.m. 7:00 p.m.	
10:35 a.m. 10:10 p.m.	Emerson 4:05 a.m. 4:40 p.m.	
10:50 a.m. 10:30 p.m.	St. Vincent 3:45 a.m. 4:20 p.m.	

Going South	Winnipeg	Going North
Leave	Arrive	Leave
13:15 a.m. 8:00 p.m.	Morris 4:00 p.m.	
1:45 a.m. 2:10 p.m.	Virden 2:10 p.m.	
4:30 p.m. Arrive Manitoba City	Leave 5:30 a.m.	

8:35 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 4:10 p.m.
9:35 a.m. Stony Mountain	10 p.m.
10:10 a.m. Arrive Stonewall	Leave 2:30 p.m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and Emerson and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

Trains move on Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORNE,
Gen. Superintendent, Gen. Manager.
WM. HARDER, Asst. Traffic Manager

JAMES BLACKHALL,

AGENT FOR

R. S. WILLIAMS & SON'S (TORONTO)

PIANOS

AND

ORGANS

ALSO DEALER IN

SEWING MACHINES.

11th STREET,

BRANDON.

W. M. WILSON

GENERAL

Blacksmiths and Jobbers,

WEST SIDE NINTH STREET,

Between Reesor and Princess Avenues.

BEST HORSE SHOE IN

THE CITY.

Repairing of All Kinds

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call

W. M. WILSON.

N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.



Who is Perry Davis?

About forty years ago when Perry Davis of Providence, R. I., in the United States, first introduced to the world his now universally known Pain-Killer, he was a poor man without influence, a cripple and an invalid. He studied the effect of certain drugs upon the human system, and experimented in their use until he had compounded a medicine capable of curing his own malady. When restored to health he offered the preparation to his fellow sufferers, until now there is not a country on earth which does not buy it. It is currently a "HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE."

Safe to use at all times. It is adapted for both internal and external application, and reaches a great many complaints, such as Sudden Colds, Chills, Congestion or Stopping of Circulation, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, Nausea, E. & Bowel Complaints, Fore Throat, &c.

Applied externally, it has been found very useful for Sprains, Rheumatism, Neuralgic Pains, Swollen Face, etc., arising from Toothache.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

HARDWARE.

Harvest Tools,

PLATED WARE,

Lamps, Tinware,

BARB WIRE.

SPORTING GOODS.

R. McLEAN'S,

Rosser, between 7th & 8th Sts.

MACHINE OILS.

THE PLACE TO GET YOUR

EYE

PERFECTLY FITTED

WITH

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

IS AT

Reesor's Jewelry Store.

Just to Hand, another lot of

Reliable Gold and Silver WATCHES,

SOLID 18 KARAT GOLD RINGS & FINE GOLD JEWELRY.

Also SILVERWARE & JET GOODS.

Everything marked in plain figures, and at Bottom Prices. Please Call and See us.

Repairing a Specialty.

D. A. REE OR, The Jeweller.

WESBROOK and FAIRCHILD

Have full lines of both

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CALL AND SEE OUR CELEBRATED

MONITOR SEEDER.

Acknowledged by all practical farmers to be superior to any in the Market.

A FULL STOCK IN

DEERE & CO.'S

HAND, SULKEY AND GANG PLOWS,

With Extra Heavy Points.

Bower, Blackburn Mundle & Porter,

IMPORTER

WHOLESALE

General Merchants,

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Carpets, Hardware, Brushes

Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods.

—STORES—

Cor. Tenth St. and Pacific Avenue.

BRANDON, MAN.

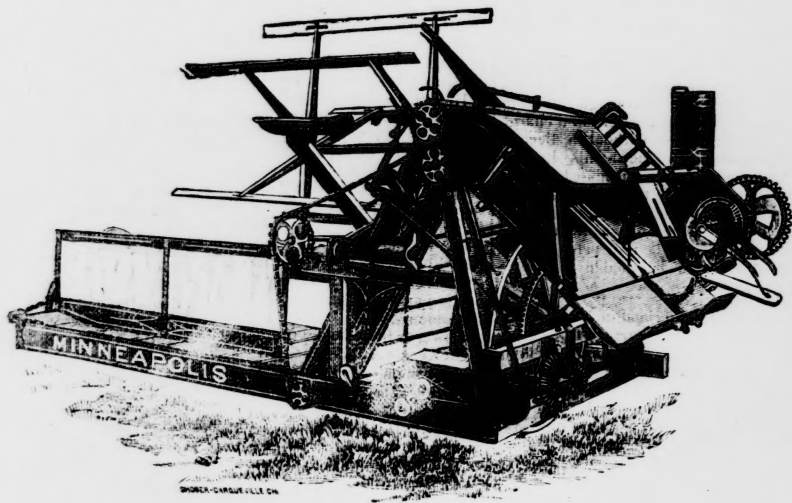
The Cochrane Manufacturing Copmany

CAPITAL . . . \$250,000.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

MINNEAPOLIS HARVESTER AND TWINE BINDER,

The only Binder using the celebrated **PACKER TRIP**, which absolutely prevents clogging.



IMITATED BY MANY, EQUALLED BY NONE.

Acknowledged by Farmers and Dealers the VICTOR in the Harvest of 1883.

PRAIRIE FRONT CUT MOWER, TIGER HAY RAKE, LAND ROLLERS - 2 & 3 Drums,
HOSIER SEEDERS, WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS, AMERICAN
PRAIRIE BOB SLEIGHS WITH CAST KNEE.

We are also the Sole Agents for the Haggart Bros. Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of the world-renowned

CORNELL ENGINES,

Either Portable or Friction, wide a-Wake Separator for Steam Power.

Head Office at PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE. Agencies at all important points in Manitoba and the North West.

ROBERT COCHRANE, General Manager.

SMITH & EVANS, Agents, - - 9th Street, BRANDON.

ADELPHI, April 10th, 1884.

To the Reeve and Council of the Municipality of Turtle Mountain.

GENTLEMEN,

We, your Auditors, having examined the Books of the Municipality, checked the accounts, vouchers, etc., and counted the cash in hands of Treasurer, beg leave to report as follows:—

The total amount of Assessment in the Municipality, viz. Townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, in Ranges 17, 18 and 19 W., was \$519,820.00. Rate of Municipal Levy, 7 Mills per \$.

Total amount to be collected as per Collector's Roll, \$5371.73	5371.73
Amount collected by Collector (1883)	1016.28
Amount collected by Treasurer	851.10
Total collected for 1883	1867.38

Arrears of 1883, 3504.35

RECEIPTS.

Share of Surplus Cash and Arrears, from Municipality of 1882	\$311.21
Arrears of Taxes of 1882 collected	73.96
Taxes collected by Collector (1883)	1016.28
Do. do. Treasurer (1883)	851.10
Statute Labor Commutation	36.25
Voters' Lists sold	2.25
Debenture Loan (less \$5 discount)	1905.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Election Expenses of 1883	\$70.00
Bridges in different Wards	1445.66
Assessor's Salary	130.00
Dominion Lands Agent, Deloraine, search	4.00
Municipal Seal	14.00
Stationery, Collectors' Rolls, &c.	29.05
Handcuffs	15.65
Registration of Vital Statistics	9.00
Selection of Jurymen	15.10
Printing:—By-Laws, Lists, and Advertising	
Debenture Loan By-Law	115.04
Statute Labor Commutation distributed to Roadmasters	36.25
Judicial District Levy	80.00
Interest on Notes of Hand	75.14
Albion School District Levy	263.10
Lyonshall School District Levy	265.80
Oak Lake School District Levy	265.50
Wakepa School District	124.65
Councillors' Indemnity	524.80
Rent of Council Chamber	35.00
Election Expenses (for 1884)	73.50
Constables' Fees (Re Hall & Hysop)	5.25
Collector's Salary	120.00
Secretary-Treasurer's Salary	250.30

Balance Cash on hand, 3967.39

\$4286.05

We the undersigned, hereby certify that this is a true and correct Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality of Turtle Mountain, for the Municipal Year of 1883.

(Signed) D. D. YOUNG, J. G. WASHINGTON, Auditors.

T. T. ATKINSON

Offers the following Lines of

SUMMER GOODS,

At Wholesale Prices.

Summer Dress Goods, Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Straw Hats, &c.

The following Goods just to hand,

Grey Flannels, Woolen Yarns, &c., also Ten Cases Boots and Shoes for the present Season.

For READY-MADE CLOTHING

Give us a trial. We keep none but first-class Stock, which we offer at

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

IN GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

We are always well stocked with the best the Market affords.

An Inspection Solicited before Purchasing elsewhere.

T. T. ATKINSON,

COR. ROSSER AVE & SIXTH STREET, BRANDON.

THE WALL PAPER EMPORIUM

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

48 Cases Latest Designs in Wall Papers

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. SPECIAL PRICES FOR HOTELS.

Wholesale and Retail.

WM. H. SAUNDERS, 9, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Uxbridge Organs.

The Organ Tests of the past year have placed the Uxbridge Organs

Far ahead of all its Competitors.

The Company having secured some of the VERY BEST WORKMEN which can be found on the continent, have thus been enabled to combine more improvements than can be found in any other organ, and make an instrument

Elegant in design, Durable, and complete in all its parts.

The Company's Organs have been awarded over Sixty First-Class Prizes.

Their Factory has been running over twelve years, and the past year the greater part of that time until ten o'clock at night, and then not able to fill their orders as fast as they came in.

A Company of such standing has a reputation which protects its customers, and furnishes unquestionable warranty.

For Terms, Prices, or Information, write

Mr. C. CLIFFE, Brandon.

Or to the

UXBRIDGE ORGAN MANUFACTURING CO.,
UXBRIDGE, ONT.

P. E. DURST,

The Pioneer Jeweler,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Gold and Silver English, Swiss and American Watches,
Clocks, Jewelry, Electro Plated Ware, Spectacles,
Compasses, Telescopes, Etc.



ROCKFORD WATCH.

Sole Agent for the Celebrated

THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.

Also Agent for W. MILLIONHAMPS SHOW CASES.

Personal supervision to all R.P.A. RING, and satisfaction guaranteed.

ROSSER AVENUE. BRANDON.

Traveller's Guide!

TIM ABLES

Corrected According to Latest Official Tables.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

On and after June 17th, 1885, trains will move as follows:

Going West	Going East
7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg, Arrive 4:05 p.m.	4:05 p.m. Arrive Winnipeg, Leave 7:30 a.m.
1:00 p.m. Portage la Prie	1:00 p.m. Portage la Prie
1:25 p.m. Brandon	1:25 p.m. Brandon
1:50 p.m. Regina	1:50 p.m. Regina
2:15 p.m. Swift Current	2:15 p.m. Swift Current
2:40 p.m. Moose Jaw	2:40 p.m. Moose Jaw
3:05 p.m. Yorkton	3:05 p.m. Yorkton
3:30 p.m. North Battleford	3:30 p.m. North Battleford
3:55 p.m. Estevan	3:55 p.m. Estevan
4:20 p.m. Lethbridge	4:20 p.m. Lethbridge
4:45 p.m. Calgary	4:45 p.m. Calgary
5:10 p.m. Edmonton	5:10 p.m. Edmonton
5:35 p.m. Grande Prairie	5:35 p.m. Grande Prairie
6:00 p.m. Peace River	6:00 p.m. Peace River
6:25 p.m. Ft. McMurray	6:25 p.m. Ft. McMurray
6:50 p.m. Ft. Resolution	6:50 p.m. Ft. Resolution
7:15 p.m. Inuvik	7:15 p.m. Inuvik
7:40 p.m. Tuktoyaktuk	7:40 p.m. Tuktoyaktuk

BRANDON POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

MAILS FOR DISPATCH

Arrived at this office as follows:

For the east 1:25 a.m.

For the west 1:50 p.m.

Manitoba route, Friday at 7 a.m.

Portage la Prie route, Friday at 7 a.m.

Brandon and Two Rivers route, Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m.

Brandon City and Brandon route, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 p.m.

Brandon route, Tuesday at 2 p.m. and Friday at 7 a.m.

MAILS ARRIVING AT THIS OFFICE:

From the east 1:25 a.m.

From the west 1:50 p.m.

Manitoba route, Thursday at 7 a.m.

Portage la Prie route, Thursday at 7 a.m.

Brandon and Two Rivers route, Monday and Friday at 7 a.m.

Brandon City route, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a.m.

Brandon route, Monday at 11:30 a.m., Thursday, 3 p.m.

This office is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 8 a.m. until 7 p.m.

Money order branch open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

Registered matter must be in 15 minutes before mail closes.

J. C. KAVANAGH, Post Master.

TOWN TOPICS

The farmers of Griswold expect to ship 200,000 bushels of wheat the coming fall, and are erecting a twenty thousand bushel elevator.

Mrs. Smart, mother of Mr. J. A. Smart, is in the city visiting with her son. The Misses Greigg, are also on a visit at Mr. Greigg's country home.

The other day a Winnipeg merchant lost the combinations of his safe, and was unable to unlock it after his most untiring effort. Finally his wife came to hear he had letters in it from another fair damsel, and in twenty minutes after the safe doors were wide open.

We observe that Mr. W. J. Sergeant, of Pseudoniss, has been named as J. P., although his appointment dates back to last December. He will make an excellent officer, and the evil doers of that locality, will now have to avoid the mercies of the Beak of Pseudoniss.

Peter Moyer, commonly known as Peter X., has sent a copy of his paper, to the lunatic asylum, Toronto, and is very much tickled over the reply that the inmates prize it very highly. It is quite natural that the literary productions of one lunatic should be favorably received by others.

A most enjoyable season was spent at the residence of Mr. W. J. Ferguson, Prothonotary, the other day, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. W. McKay, of Kildonan, to Miss M. A. Grieve, sister of Mrs. Ferguson, till lately a school teacher at that place. The Rev. Mr. Betts performed the binding ceremony.

It is now generally understood that Mr. Beaton, who used to edit the Brandon Sun last winter, championing the Farmer's Union, and to whom the Grits recently gave a purse of \$100, for "valuable services" rendered, is now editing a Conservative paper in the Province; and in recent article called same Union, "a mob." How do the Grits like the treatment?

John Doran, the whiskey vendor, of Viriden, who was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50, for selling liquor at a pie-nie, in Woodworth, has cleared out without paying his obligations. It appears he went around looking for bail, in charge of a couple of constables, and giving his gallant guards the slip, he left for parts unknown.

Our neighbor is particularly severe on the Judicial Board for some of its expenditures in salaries &c. We do not justify all the paraphernalia of the institution, but it is the Government and not the Board that are responsible for most of the items to which exception may properly be taken. The Government have been in our case, particularly fortunate in selecting good men, but this in no way justifies the principle of our making appointments, that should be left to the people. If there is any blame, it should be placed on the proper shoulders.

The visiting days at the g. of are Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Mrs. Neil Smith, sister-in-law of Mrs. Taylor, is now on a visit to the goal, the guest of Governor Hannam.

If it is of any service to our readers, we may advise them to beware of confidence men accompanying the circus.

Mr. Plummer, Inspector of the Merchants Bank, lady and two children are visiting the city, and registered at the Langham. Dean Carmichael, of Montreal, and the Rev. O. Fortin, of Winnipeg, are also testing the fare at the same hotel.

Mr. Colbourne writes our confere to say he never was guilty of so base an act, as selling liquor to Indians, as stated by the MAIL. The MAIL did not say he sold it—it simply stated he was "charged" with doing so, and if he wants proof of this he can find it in the records of the police court. That's all we know about the business.

The last number of the Calgary Nor-Wester, in a criticism on an article in the Fort McLeod Gazette says, "It is its unusually fierce style makes a number of false statements that are contrary to the facts." It will now be in order for the Gazette to treat us to the novelty of "false statements that are not contrary to the facts." We would like to see the novelty.

The only reply the Portage Grit print makes to our criticism, of two weeks ago is to say our "english," is bad, and to yell for feathers and paint. Of course the man who spells English with a small "e" is an excellent judge of proper composition, and as for the feathers and paint their expenditure upon him would be a wilful waste. No amount of painting could regenerate him again, to pass for a respectable Conservative; and in his school boy days, he has doubtless read of the borrowed feathers. Cloth that boy with all the peacock feathers in the Dominion, and he will be nothing but the old daw still.

We much regret to learn that the loss of Mr. Steel, Reeve of Glenwood, was much heavier than reported last week. Instead of fifty acres he had one hundred and fifty destroyed by the hail storm, entailing a positive loss of \$3,000. It appears that two currents of wind met in his vicinity, though in its course along the river, the hail was for the most part unaccompanied by even a gentle breeze. Hence the damage in the greater part of its track was very light; but in Mr. Steel's settlement about 1,200 acres, all told, were consigned to ruins. Mr. Steel, of a fact, has the genuine sympathy of all of his acquaintances. He has spent the greater part of his time in the country making preparations for a good return in the future, expecting this year to offer the first, and now his hopes are destroyed by the raging elements.

The other day Mr. E. Reid of Plum Creek, showed a MAIL reporter a sample of wheat 5 ft. 3 in. in the stalk, well planted, and advanced, so as to be ready to cut by the 15th, of August. There is no denying the fact, there is considerable late grain in the country, but there is also a large area in every section as far advanced as ever it was, and will doubtless be harvested in the best of order. As also the lesson of last fall has taught many the necessity for harvesting, when grain is fairly ripe, and the season advancing it is a moral certainty they will take the advantage of their experience and not delay cutting too long. Under all circumstances it is quite apparent, that if the frosts remain off as long as they generally do there will be a very extensive area of a good crop of well harvested wheat this season. Oats will be rather light, but as there is considerable of the old crop in the country, and as it cannot well be raised for export there will probably be enough harvested to meet all the necessities of the country.

A singular accident happened a lady on the trail to Brandon lately. She and a companion were driving along when a gentleman smoking a cigar passed them. In a little while one of the ladies remarked that the heat of the sun was very powerful on her back and put her hand behind to shade it somewhat, when to her surprise she found her dress was all on fire. Her companion at once aided her to get the dress off and extinguish the flames, but there is not the least doubt that had she been alone, the consequences would have been very serious. As it was she was badly burned. It was supposed the fire originated from a spark from the passing gentleman's cigar.

The firemen were out for practice on Tuesday evening.

Janet Allison and Duncan Leiper, both of Griswold, had a game of fistieuffs the other day, and it resulted in Janet's hauling the gallant gent before the Brandon Beak, who fined him \$10, and bound him over to keep the peace.

Two Brandon County men, named Humber and Armstrong, got into a row Tuesday, over a thrashing machine, and in the absence of the machine they set to work to thrash one another without it. At the close, they tried their eloquence in the police court where the case was settled.

On Saturday, G. Gordon, a sort of obstreperous constable, at Elkhorn, brought T. D. Kavanaugh of that place before Mr. Fortier, on a charge of selling liquor without a license. Kavanaugh produced his license, and the case was dismissed, but it would have gone to the wall in any event, as Gordon got so drunk the evening before the trial day, and remained on his protracted spree, that he would be unable to prosecute.

Sheriff Sutherland of McLean Co. Dakota, recently pursued three horse thieves, as far as Headingley, in Manitoba, and succeeded in arresting one of the number, and recovering all the booty, three horses that had been sold to various parties along the way. There is a necessity for some vigorous measures in both countries. If the Governments do not do something for protection the people will have to take the law into their own hands.

There appears to be a tilt of authority between Governor Hannam, of the goal, and Mr. Fortier, P. M. When Speechly was sent up to the Gaol yesterday in charge of a policeman, Mr. Hannam refused to accept him as the policeman had no written remand from the P.M., and the P.M. says he has power to remand for 24 hours without committing it to writing. Between the two the policeman had to keep watch over his man nearly all day, and it is said the government is being communicated with by both the P.M. and the gaol governor, the one complaining of the other.

A dude, one of those "blawsted" ones, "yeon know" with the classic name of Cecil Hunt Speechly, has got himself into trouble with the cheque fraud. On Monday evening he took what he represented as a cheque for \$31, No. 231, drawn on the Merchants' Bank, Brandon, by Jas. Wilson, in favor of Edward Hughes, and endorsed by the latter gentleman, to Mr. Geo. Bowden, purchased a suit of clothes for \$13, and got \$18 cash. Next morning Mr. Bowden went to the Bank and found no such man as James Wilson kept an account there, and the cheque was a forgery. This brought the services of Chief McMillan into requisition who traced his man to Bramley and Baugh's farm and there secured his arrest. He was brought before P.M. Fortier who remanded him till this morning at 10 o'clock. He is defended by Mr. Russell and prosecuted by the Chief. It is more than probable he will get a reasonable dose. In addition to making the bogus cheque he must either have forged the name of Mr. Hughes or got a confederate to do it.

The "fool killer" ought to pay Rapid City a visit when on his round through the country. They had a railway meeting in that village on Tuesday evening, and a resolution favoring the voting of a bonus, to connect that place with Brandon was voted down. We do not know that a road between these two points for local purposes would be of great service to either; but we do know that such a line would readily become a part of some system that would be of great service to both, and Rapid City must be taught it is not the hub of creation and capable of carrying all before it. It is much better for that place to co-operate with other places that have influence, to strengthen its appeals. Another motion asking the government to give the Souris & Rocky Mountain its land grant free, was carried unanimously. This is gratitude. In the last Dominion elections, Rapid City polled a vote of three to one against the Government candidate, and now the "grateful" people of that place want favors for their road that are not likely to be given to others. The railway lands can readily be sold at a figure to nearly half construct the road, and still the grateful Grits of Rapid City want "more." It is our opinion they are likely to be kept in the want until they learn gratitude, and consider that there other points of importance in the country besides that hamlet.

CITY COUNCIL.

When the roll was called Monday evening there were present but Ald. Moor, Lee, Adams, Hughes, Durst, Buck, Cameron, and Sifton. Ald. Sifton took the chair.

After the reading of the last minutes which were confirmed, the Council took up

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Hugh Mitchell complaining of the unjust impounding of his cattle, and asking a refund of the expenses, \$3.00. Fyled.

From C.S. Drummond as to a form of debentures. Fyled.

From A. E. Richards as to the printing of debentures. Fyled.

From one of the Sisters of St. John offering their services to patients on certain conditions. Sent to Board of Health.

Several applications for licenses were read and requests granted.

Ald. Moor called attention to the fact that several of the applicants had more tables on their floors, than they were paying licenses for. The Chairman showed that the by-law called for the revenue of all tables for which licenses were not paid.

REPORT OF FIRE WATER AND LIGHT.

Recommended payment of annexed accounts.

Bower & Blackburn \$90.90.

McKenzie & Russell 25.75.

That the city bell be placed on the hose tower, the cost not to exceed \$50.

That the Council increase the No. of firemen from 15 to 20.

That any firemen leaving the brigade before the expiration of one year, shall lose any payments due.

Ald. Durst thought it would be extravagance to change the bell.

Ald. Adams thought the change could be made for about \$35, and at present the bell could not be heard.

Ald. Moor thought it was time enough to change the bell when the Council have decided what to do with the hose tower.

Ald. Hughes considered after the bell was put up, the tower might receive a satisfactory finish for a trifle.

The clause was carried.

Ald. Durst moved the clause as to increase of firemen be struck out.

Ald. Hughes explained the chief could not get out more than two-thirds to practices.

The clause carried.

The clause relating to firemen, was changed to three months instead of twelve.

The report was adopted accordingly.

HEALTH AND RELIEF REPORT.

It recommended payment of annexed accounts.

T. W. Kirkpatrick \$49.75

Sovereign & Johnstone 20.40

W. W. Lindsay, wood 73.00

J. Dickenson 5.60

Anderson & Collins 4.10

Your committee recommended that the account of T. Kelley re Caswell for \$22.90 be laid over for further information.

That the account of Alex. Smith be n'ed.

That the authorization of \$100 for expenditure as an early day be cancelled.

The account of Kelly re Caswell irritated considerable discussion. It appears that the account was authorized by Rose last year, though the work was not done till this year.

After "orating" for a while on the accounts, the report was adopted.

Labors' pay sheet two weeks \$32.20

T. Hays 3.00

W. R. McTavish 2 tons hay 10.70

Leask & Rose 5.00

Bower & Blackburn, account for 1885 25.17

R. Cowell 3.50

G. H. Starr 14.50

City pay sheet 542.00

Bower & Blackburn, interest 40.51

City Clerk, express 32.25

W. J. White 46.85

J. W. Rigby 6.55

T. T. Atkinson 12.75

W. Cooper 1.75

The account of Leask & Rose was passed and deducted from F. Bourn's account, the goods having been got for him.

Bower & Blackburn's interest, account, referred to finance committee.

Accounts all passed except those disposed of otherwise as above.

Tenders for kalsomining the City Hall were read from Vivian & Daniels, 2 coats, \$35.00, one coat, \$20.00.

J. S. Griffiths, two coats, \$25.00, one coat, \$20.00. Knapp & Davis, two coats, \$25.00. C. W. Cassill, two coats, \$25.00.

Left with the chairman of the Board of Works to dispose of.

INQUIRIES.

Ald. Buck wanted to know whose duty it was to look after the hook and ladder business.

Ald. Hughes gave him the particulars.

Ald. Cameron wanted to know

whose duty it was to light the street lamps.

Ald. Sifton wanted to know if the telephone was to be taken from Capt. Wastie's residence.

DELEGATIONS.

Mr. McEwan, and several others living across the river were heard from in reference to the high tolls charged on the bridges.

They contended they could pay 40 cents for return trips of double teams. Rather than continue to do so they would leave in 20 to Chateau or elsewhere for a market.

NOTIONS.

Ald. Adams and Hughes that the city engineer be instructed to make plans and specifications for a ferry for crossing the river, tried.

Moore and Durst referred to the cost of cutting approaches.

Moore and Adams that a committee be appointed to estimate the cost of finishing the hose tower according to plans, and report at next meeting. Carried.

Moore and Adams that W. Kelley be refunded \$50, amount of a fine for furious driving, he having been fined during his absence.

Ald. Adams said as Mr. Kelley with Mr. Kelley was a fine, doubtless Kelley would have been present. Motion lost.

Ald. Cameron suggested the advisability of having a road surveyed across section 25.

Mr. Brownlee explained a plan of road he had prepared.

Referred to Board of Works to report at next meeting.

Petition from Messrs. Elie, Bower and Blackburn &c. for the construction of a drain to carry off some bad water near 10th st. was filed.

BY-LAWS.

A by-law regulating licenses of circuses was read and adopted.

We want, at this office, a smart boy, to learn the printing business. A good chance will be given to the proper class of youth.

The Judicial Board commenced its sittings on Tuesday, but little business has yet been done. We will give a full report next issue.

Dr. Doering leaves on Saturday for an extended visit to many parts of Ontario. Since the Doctor first settled here he has been diligent in harness, and now thinks it prudent to take a season of recreation.

OAKLAND.

The council met at Routhouse, to the last.

Present: Councilors: Carrill, Lachlan, F. Lee, Cameron, Robertson, and Hays, and latter in the chair.

Petitions from M. Caruthers, praying compensation for loss of cattle, and from J. H. Hays, praying for a new bridge, at black Creek, in the Township of South Cypress, referred to the Board of Works.

From Anderson and Cummings, praying for a new bridge, at black Creek, in the Township of South Cypress, referred to the Board of Works.

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